COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTEVEN

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1943

J. H. C. CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTEVEN

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

(Present constitution)

Chairman :
Alderman T. W. Atkinson

Vice-Chairman :
Mrs. D. Schwind

Aldermen

C. W. Barrand
E. S. Dunkerton
A. Everett
F. J. Jenkinson (*ex-officio*)
M. E. Osborn
Sir R. Pattinson, D.L. (*ex-officio*)
Rev. C. St. John Wright

Councillors

Brig.-Gen. R. L. Adlercron, C.M.G., D.S.O.
G. W. Ancliff
C. B. Aram
Mrs. L. Basford
Mrs. H. Brace
R. A. Collins
Rev. K. Healey
G. W. Hutson
W. Middleton
J. W. Milner
M. Ogden
C. Pratt
J. S. Prior
C. S. Satterly, O.B.E.
F. C. Townsend
F. G. Wall
Lady Welby
A. Wilson

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

(Present constitution)

The Public Health and Housing Committee with the following additional members :

Mrs. J. Cracroft-Amcotts
Mrs. A. T. Dean
Mrs. S. Greenall
Mrs. Palmer
Mrs. D. Ravell
The Hon. Mrs. Trollope-Bellew
Mrs. F. G. Wall
Mrs. Carl Willows
Mrs. C. St. John Wright

Public Health Officers of the County Council

County Medical Officer of Health :
School Medical Officer :
Tuberculosis Officer :
Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :
Medical Supervisor of Midwives :
Director of Civil Defence Medical Services :

J. H. C. Clarke, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, Deputy School Medical Officer, Deputy Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :

T. J. O'Sullivan, B.A., M.D., D.P.H., L.M.

Assistant County Medical Officer, Assistant School Medical Officer, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :

Ruth C. Finn, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

**Orthopaedic Surgeon* :

G. A. C. Shipman, M.A., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

**Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon* :

A. C. Reid, M.A., B.SC., M.D., D.O.

**Medical Officer for Venereal Diseases* :

A. D. Frazer, M.D., D.P.H.

**Consulting Obstetrician* :

R. A. Walker, B.A., M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeons :

J. E. Mann, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

H. E. Pickering, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (Appointed 7th October, 1943)

R. P. McGlynn, B.D.S., L.D.S. (Resigned 19th June, 1943)

**Public Analysts* :

A. H. M. Muter, F.I.C., F.C.S.
W. W. Taylor, B.SC., F.I.C.

Superintendent Health Visitor :
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :

Miss M. Hughes.

* Part-time appointments

County Health Visitors :

Mrs. H. M. Andrews
Miss I. M. Evison
Miss E. M. Jones
Mrs. T. Kaye
Miss A. Rooke
Miss M. E. Stamford

Also 22 District Nurse-Midwives act as part-time Health Visitors.

Orthopaedic Sister :

Miss E. A. Peck, S.R.N., C.S.M.M.G.

County Sanitary Inspector :

J. W. Webb, CERT. S.I.B., M.R.SAN.I.

Staff Officer, Civil Defence Casualty Services :

L. V. Lawrence

Dental Attendants :

Mrs. M. Covell
Miss B. M. Mitton

Blind Welfare Visitor :

Miss A. Sandwith

Chief Clerk :

J. G. Cox

District Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors

District	*Medical Officer of Health (all part-time appointments)*	*Sanitary Inspector*
Borough of Grantham	C. H. D. Robbs, M.B.	S. F. Nott
Borough of Stamford	W. Anley Hawes, M.B., D.P.H.	J. Roll
Urban District of Sleaford	A. C. Giles, M.B.	F. Clare
Urban District of Bourne	J. A. Galletly, M.B., D.P.H.	J. S. Fisher
Rural District of North Kesteven	W. Sharrard, M.B.	J. Chadwick
Rural District of East Kesteven	A. C. Giles, M.B.	A. Clarkson
Rural District of South Kesteven	J. A. Galletly, M.B., D.P.H.	W. A. Chivers
Rural District of West Kesteven	C. H. D. Robbs, M.B.	J. Dean (in H.M. Forces) T. W. Mawer

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To The Chairman and Members of the
Kesteven County Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as County Medical Officer of Health for the year 1943.

I am again able to record that the Vital Statistics for the County are most satisfactory—indeed it is remarkable that in a war with so large a proportion of the able-bodied men and women serving in H.M. Forces, these statistics (which relate to the remaining civilian population—working long hours and often under very trying conditions) are again so good. *The Birth Rate* at 18.53 per thousand shows an increase for the ninth year in succession and is the highest recorded since 1924. *The Infant Mortality Rate* (42.27 per thousand live births)—although a little higher than in 1942—compares favourably with the Country's lowest figure of 49.0.

The Government's Scheme for the payment of Maintenance Allowances, etc., to persons suffering from Tuberculosis was introduced during the year. Owing to the limitations of the Scheme (only certain persons suffering from the pulmonary form of Tuberculosis are eligible), the results have been moderate; experience in working the Scheme indicates that only 5 per cent of all definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Registers are receiving the Allowances.

Excellent progress was made in the first full year's working of the Cancer Treatment Scheme, and an appreciable volume of work was undertaken.

Once again I wish to record the efficient services which were rendered by the Staff of the Public Health Department, and the devotion to their duties under arduous war-time conditions.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. C. Clarke

Public Health Department,
County Offices, SLEAFORD.
31*st August*, 1944.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General Statistics

Area of the Administrative County (in acres) ..	463,505
Population (Census 1921)	108,237
Population (Census 1931)	110,360
Population (Registrar-General's estimate 1943) ..	114,890
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921)	25,456
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	27,590
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) ..	25,823
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931) ..	27,845
Rateable Value (1st April, 1944)	£559,824
Estimated product of a penny rate, 1944-45	£2,210

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1943

	Males	*Females*	*Totals*	
Live Births :				
Total	1102	1027	2129	Rate per 1,000 of esti-
Legitimate	1020	947	1967	mated population :
Illegitimate	82	80	162	18.53 (Rate for England and Wales : 16.5)
Stillbirths :				
Total	36	24	60	Rate per 1,000 of esti-
Legitimate	32	18	50	mated population :
Illegitimate	4	6	10	0.52. (Rate for England and Wales : 0.51)
				Rate per 1,000 births—live and still : 27.41
Deaths :	734	674	1408	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population : 12.26. (Rate for England and Wales : 12.1)

Deaths from Puerperal causes :

	No. of deaths	*Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births*	
From Puerperal Sepsis	—	0.00	(England & Wales 0.39)
From other Puerperal causes	6	2.74	(England & Wales 1.45)
Total	6	2.74	(England & Wales 1.84)

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :

	County of Kesteven	*England and Wales*
All infants per 1,000 live births ..	42.27	49.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	36.60	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	111.11	—

Chief Causes of Death, 1943 :

Cause of Death	*No. of Deaths*	*Rate per 1,000 of est. pop. Kesteven*
Heart Disease	309 (302)	2.69 (2.67)
Cancer	208 (205)	1.81 (1.81)
Intra-Cranial vasc. lesions	170 (192)	1.48 (1.69)
Bronchitis	89 (61)	0.77 (0.54)
Pneumonia	52 (46)	0.45 (0.41)
Digestive Diseases (other than Appendicitis)	47 (29)	0.41 (0.26)
Violence (Accidental)	45 (77)	0.39 (0.68)
Respiratory Tuberculosis	38 (35)	0.33 (0.31)
Circulatory Diseases (other than Heart Disease)	37 (49)	0.32 (0.43)
Influenza	36 (5)	0.31 (0.04)
Congenital Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Dis.	31 (33)	0.27 (0.29)
Premature Birth	23 (30)	0.20 (0.26)

NOTE—*Figures in brackets relate to* 1942.

Births :

The live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year 1943 numbered 2,129 (1,102 males and 1,027 females), as compared with 2,092 in the previous year. The *Birth Rate* was 18.53 and, besides being the highest since 1924, it shows an increase for the ninth year in succession : it also compares favourably with the figure for the Country as a whole, viz., 16.5.

The number of illegitimate live births (162) shows a slight decrease on the 1942 figure—165, and represents 7.6 per cent of the total compared with 7.9. The average number for the quinquennium 1936-1940 was 83.

Both the number of Stillbirths (60) and the Stillbirth Rate (0.52) were again below the average.

The number of births *notified* in the County Welfare Area (i.e., excluding the Borough of Grantham) under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 1,468 1,388 live births and 80 stillbirths.

Deaths :

The *Death Rate* for the County was 12.26 per thousand of the estimated population, compared with 11.94 for 1942. The Registrar-General has again given no correction figure, and so the above crude death rate is not, strictly speaking, comparable with the figure for England and Wales (12.1). The number of deaths was 1,408 (734 males and 674 females) compared with 1,353, 696 and 657 respectively for the previous year ; the proportion of deaths over 65 years of age was 62 per cent of the total (60.6 in 1942).

There were 90 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an *Infant Mortality Rate* of 42.27 (87 and 41.59 the previous year) appreciably less than the rate for the Country as a whole (49.00). The chief causes of death in this age group were— Congenital malformations, birth injuries, etc., 27, Prematurc birth 23, Pneumonia 14.

There were 6 deaths from puerperal causes during the year under review, which represent a *Maternal Mortality Rate* of 2.74 per thousand total births. The figure for 1942 was 8 deaths with a mortality rate of 3.71.

The following Table showing the numbers of deaths and rates during the past 10 years may be of interest :—

Year	DEATHS (All Causes)		DEATHS (Infants under 1 year)		DEATHS (Puerperal Causes)	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1943	1,408	12.26	90	42.27	6	2.74
1942	1,353	11.94	87	41.59	8	3.71
1941	1,388	12.24	86	45.84	11	5.67
1940	1,511	13.72	85	47.78	5	2.76
1939	1,405	12.23	72	41.71	5	2.77
1938	1,306	11.42	89	53.39	4	2.47
1937	1,384	12.19	103	64.05	3	1.78
1936	1,276	11.31	74	46.54	6	3.62
1935	1,348	12.21	78	51.48	7	4.40
1934	1,228	11.79	78	49.55	5	3.04

Further details of the causes of death, etc., will be found on pages 36 and 37.

Population :

The civilian population of the County was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 114,890 at mid-year 1943 : this is an increase of 1,620 on the estimate for the previous year. The excess of live births over deaths during the year was 721.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Staff

A list of the Public Health Department's Staff, together with details of the one change which occurred during the year, will be found on page 3.

Laboratory Facilities

These arrangements are as stated in my Annual Report for 1942, and details of the work carried out will be found under the appropriate sections of the Report.

Ambulance Facilities :

There are six civilian ambulances in the County for the transport of the sick, maternity patients and accident cases : they are located as follows :—two each in Grantham and Sleaford and one in Stamford and in Bourne. In addition, an ambulance for the removal of infectious cases is attached to the Bourne Isolation Hospital.

The emergency ambulance service, which was organised in connection with Civil Defence, was referred to in detail in my Report for 1940.

Nursing in the Home

The County Council have no scheme providing for general nursing in the home. This work is undertaken by the various District Nursing Associations, all of which are affiliated to the Lincolnshire Nursing Association.

There are normally 43 District Nurse-Midwives employed by the 36 Nursing Associations in Kesteven, of whom 22 act as part-time Infant Health Visitors, Tuberculosis and School Nurses.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres

The number of Infant Welfare Centres provided or subsidised by the County Council remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 15. Details were set out in my Annual Report for 1940.

School Clinics

The facilities provided at the four School Clinics enumerated in my 1941 Report remained unchanged throughout the year.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries

The two Dispensaries provided—at Watergate, Grantham, and at Lafford House, Eastgate, Sleaford (open Saturday and Monday mornings respectively)—were as before. Patients are also seen by arrangement at the Stamford and Bourne School Clinics.

Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases

There is one Treatment Centre in the County, and this is situated at 13 Elmer Street, Grantham : it is open on Thursdays from 9 to 10.30 a.m. for women, and 11 a.m. to 12 noon for men. Patients may also receive advice and free treatment at out-county Clinics in Lincoln, Nottingham, Ketton, Peterborough and Boston.

During the year under review, a General Practitioner Treatment Scheme was inaugurated to serve the Sleaford district, and further details will be found on page 21.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts for the whole of the Administrative County, but the Borough of Grantham is a separate Welfare Area. The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year under the County Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme :—

Infant Welfare Centres

The total number of children who first attended the 15 Infant Welfare Centres provided or subsidised by the County Council and who, on the date of their first attendance were under one year, was 774 and between the ages of one and five, 168.

The *total* number of children who attended these Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year were (a) under one year was 595, and (b) over one and under five years of age—1,154.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The arrangements for the ante-natal and post-natal examination of expectant and nursing mothers by their own medical practitioner continued as before. During 1943, 341 expectant mothers were ante-natally examined under this scheme, and 141 post-natally. The scheme continues to prove of great value, and 39 abnormalities were discovered at these examinations, and referred for treatment.

Ophthalmic Treatment

Thirty-eight children under 5 years of age (including 26 new cases) were seen by Dr. A. Christie Reid, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, and 43 consultations were held. Spectacles were prescribed for 20 of the children—14 new cases and 6 old cases : financial assistance in obtaining the glasses was given in 3 instances.

Two children were admitted to the Nottingham & Midland Eye Infirmary for in-patient treatment—one for a Squint operation (11 days in hospital) and the other for needling (5 days).

Orthopaedic Treatment

There were no alterations in the arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of crippling defects, and the Orthopaedic Surgeon (Dr. G. A. C. Shipman) continued to attend the four Centres (Bourne, Grantham, Sleaford and Stamford) as often as required.

A total of 98 consultations were held with Dr. Shipman, and children under 5 years of age made 478 attendances for treatment (massage, remedial exercises, ultra-violet light, etc.) by the Orthopaedic Sister (Miss E. A. Peck).

Six surgical appliances (special boots, splints, belts, etc.) were prescribed and obtained for 3 individual children : assistance in obtaining the required apparatus was given in one instance.

Four children received in-patient treatment in Grantham Hospital during the year, the average length of stay being 114 days.

Dental Treatment

Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years may receive conservative treatment by arrangement, but this part of the Scheme should be further developed when conditions permit.

Health Visiting

The home visiting of pre-school children is carried out by the six County Health Visitors and 22 District Nurse-Midwives. The following is a summary of the work done during 1943, with comparable figures for the previous year shown in brackets :—

First visits to expectant mothers	570	(563)
Total visits to expectant mothers	3,676	(3,517)
First visits to children under one year of age	1,502	(1,535)
Total visits to children under one year of age ..	11,263	(11,025)
Total visits to children between the ages of one and five years	15,973	(18,994)

No special action was taken following the receipt of Circular 2831 relating to the infestation of children with head-lice, owing to the pressure of other work on the Nursing Staff and the inability to obtain an additional whole-time health visitor authorised by the County Council.

Child Life Protection

On December 31st, 1943, there were within the County Welfare Area 18 children in the care of 16 registered foster-mothers, as compared with 24 children boarded-out with 22 foster-mothers at the end of the previous year. All foster children were kept under close supervision and regularly visited.

No notices were received under the provisions of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, which came into operation during the year.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children

One hundred and sixty-six expectant or nursing mothers (117 previous year) were admitted to Grantham Hospital during the year either on account of complications or because of unsuitable home conditions. The average length of stay was 17 days.

In addition, arrangements were made for 36 expectant mothers to be admitted to other Maternity Homes and Hospitals, compared with 25 in 1942; this figure includes 35 wives of Service men for admission to the Ministry of Health Emergency Maternity Home at Retford.

In addition to the 6 children under 5 years of age who received in-patient treatment under the Ophthalmic and Orthopaedic Treatment Schemes, 4 other cases received institutional treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme and 9 infants were admitted to Grantham Hospital as follows:

4 cases of Prematurity—length of stay, 47, 40, 14 and 7 days
4 cases of enlarged Tonsils and or Adenoids (for operative treatment) length of stay, 5, 3, 3, and 2 days
1 case of Marasmus—length of stay, 43 days

One baby suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum also received treatment under the Council's arrangements in the Lincoln City Hospital.

Midwives

There were at the end of 1943, 63 midwives practising in the Administrative County as follows:

	Domiciliary Midwives:	*Midwives in Institutions:*	*Totals:*
(*a*) Employed by the Local Supervising Authority	—	3	3
(*b*) Employed by Voluntary Associations			
(*i*) Under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	42	—	42
(*ii*) Others	1	9	10
(*c*) In private practice	5	3	8
	48	15	63

Great difficulties were experienced during the year under review owing to the acute shortage of midwives; some District Nursing Associations were unable to fill vacancies until months had elapsed, and in at least one area the Health Visiting has been seriously neglected owing to the inability of obtaining a nurse-midwife to fill a vacancy. In addition, it has not been found possible to arrange for any midwives to attend courses of instruction in the administration of analgesics owing to the shortage and consequent lack of reliefs.

Two thousand, one hundred and fourteen cases were attended by the 63 midwives as follows:

1,255 as Midwives (859 domiciliary and 396 in institutions)
859 as Maternity Nurses (492 domiciliary and 367 in institutions).

The arrangements for the inspection and supervision of midwives remained as before, and 129 visits for routine inspections were paid during the year.

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under review by a midwife (Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918) totalled 359, (334 for mother and 25 for baby)—all domiciliary cases.

Notifications from midwives were also received as follows :—

Stillbirths	14
Laying-out dead body	3
Liability to be a source of infection	7
Artificial Feeding	20
Death of Mother or Child	—

The following additional statistics relating to the work of the 42 midwives employed by the District Nursing Associations in Kesteven may be of interest :—

No. of cases attended, no doctor having been engaged	819
No. of these mothers who were primiparae	198
No. of Miscarriages	9
No. of Maternal deaths	—
No. of Ante-Natal visits	7,446
No. of visits paid to midwifery patients	13,923
No. of Maternity cases attended	488
No. of visits paid to Maternity cases	8,296

War-time Day Nursery

The only War-time Day Nursery established in the County Welfare Area is situated at Barnhill House, Stamford, where accommodation is provided for 40 places (12 for infants 0—2 years and 28 for children aged 2—5 years). The following figures relate to the attendances at this Nursery during the year :—

	No. of attendances	*Average daily attendance* :
Infants, 0—2 years	2,447	9.6
Children, 2—5 years	4,317	16.9
Totals	6,764	26.5

There were 40 children on the Register on 31st December, 1943, compared with 20 at the end of the previous year.

A member of the medical staff attends at regular intervals to see any children referred by Matron (Mrs. A. E. Harpham) and to advise on feeding, etc. Apart from staffing difficulties, there is nothing of note to report.

Home Helps

Owing to the labour situation and the peculiar difficulties encountered in a rural County such as Kesteven, it has not yet been found possible to introduce a Home Help Service, but the matter is being closely watched.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

The arrangements for the registration of nursing homes as required under sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936, continued as before. On 31st December, 1943, there were 1 nursing homes on the register (the same number as at the end of the previous year), providing accommodation for 6 maternity patients and 13 others. No fresh applications for registration were received during the year.

Twelve inspections of these Homes were made.

Exemption from registration was granted in 3 cases—one cottage hospital and 2 general hospitals.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

The following particulars of the Mental Defectives in the County on 1st January, 1944 have been supplied by the Public Assistance Officer :

(A) Number of Cases " subject to be dealt with " :

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
1.—Under " Order " :			
(*a*) (1) In Institutions (excluding cases on Licence)			
Under 16 years of age	15	15	30
Aged 16 years and over	55	68	123
(2) On Licence from Institutions :—			
Under 16 years of age	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	10	11	21
(*b*) (1) Under Guardianship (excluding cases on Licence) :			
Under 16 years of age			
Aged 16 years and over	2		2
(2) On Licence from Guardianship			
2. In " places of safety " :			
Under 16 years of age			
Aged 16 years and over		2	2
3. Under Statutory Supervision	38	28	66
4. Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings	25	47	72
(B) Number of Cases who may become " subject to be dealt with " :			
1. In Institutions or under Guardianship	—	—	—
2. Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source but as to whom no action has been taken :—			
(*a*) Children between the ages of 14 and 16 years (*Of whom 3 were under voluntary supervision*)	1	2	3
(*b*) All Other Cases (*Of whom 45 males and 50 females were under voluntary supervision*)	49	53	102
Totals	195	226	421

The Lincolnshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective is responsible for institutional provision for the care of Mental Defectives in Lincolnshire. The various institutions administered by this Board are graded to suit the classification of patients.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Two thousand, one hundred and fifteen cases of infectious disease amongst civilians were notified to the District Medical Officers of Health during 1943, compared with 729 in 1942, 2,413 in 1941, 1,216 in 1940 and 355 in 1939; the chief reason for the increase on the previous year's figures was the epidemic of Measles throughout the County during the first half of the year.

The Notification Rates per 1,000 civilian population were as follows :—

	County of Kesteven	*England and Wales*
Small pox	—	
Typhoid fever	—	0.01
Para-typhoid fever	—	0.01
Scarlet fever	2.09	3.01
Diphtheria	0.19	0.88
Measles	13.92	9.88
Whooping cough	1.31	2.54
Acute Pneumonia	0.44	1.34
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.09	0.08
Erysipelas	0.17	0.31

A Table showing the distribution etc., of the notified cases will be found on page 38 of this Report.

There was no alteration during the year in the provision of hospital accommodation for these diseases.

Smallpox.—No case was notified during the year, but the following information regarding *Vaccination* relating to the twelve months ended 30th September, 1943, may be of interest :—

1.	No. of successful primary vaccinations in Kesteven :—	
	(*a*) Infants under 1 year of age	348
	(*b*) Persons 1 year and over	47
	Total	395
2.	No. of successful re-vaccinations	24

The figure of 348 represents about 16 per cent of the live births during the period—or one child in six!

Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers.—For the second successive year no cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever.—Although the number of cases notified (240) was the highest since 1934, it will be noted that the incidence of this disease was lower than that for the Country as a whole and that there were no deaths. More than a quarter of the cases occurred in the North Kesteven Rural District during the second half of the year.

Diphtheria.—The low incidence of this dangerous disease during 1943 is satisfactory, but the 4 deaths are a reminder that constant vigilance is necessary and that there is still a long way to go before an adequate proportion of the susceptible population has been protected by immunisation. The average number of cases per annum during the period 1933-42 was 66.

With regard to *Diphtheria Immunisation*, a special effort was made by the already overworked health visiting staff to increase the percentage of children under school age protected against Diphtheria. This campaign, which followed the issue of Circular 2713 by the Ministry of Health, was conducted with the aid of several thousand leaflets and a large number of posters during the winter months of 1942-43. The initial survey of all children aged 1—5 years, which was completed at the end of 1942, showed that approximately 44 per cent of this age-group was immunised. At the end of the intensive effort in June, 1943, it was estimated that the percentage of these infants so protected has been raised to 65.

As I mentioned in my last Report, it is very difficult to obtain an accurate estimate of the total number of children immunised: for example, the estimates of the District Medical Officers of Health vary from 42.2 per cent to 75 per cent in 0—5 age-group, and from 80 to 97.8 per cent in children aged 5 to 15.

Measles.—As was anticipated, Measles was rife throughout the County—more particularly during the first half of the year—and 1,599 cases were notified with 3 fatalities. The comparable figures for 1942 were 352 and no deaths, and for 1941—1,625 and 1 death.

Whooping Cough.—One hundred and fifty-one cases occurred, with 6 deaths—3 in the first year of life and a similar number in the 1—5 age-group.

Pneumonia.—Only Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonias are notifiable, and the incidence (50 cases) was much below that for England and Wales. Deaths from *all forms* numbered 52.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. There were 10 cases with 2 deaths, compared with 11 and 4 the previous year and 18 and 5 in 1941.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Only a single case was notified—the same as in the previous 2 years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Of the 6 cases notified, 5 occurred in the County Welfare Area and the following are the particulars:—

Cases						
	Treated					
Notified	At Home	Hospital	Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
5	3	2	5	—	—	—

Of the 2 cases treated in institutions, one baby received treatment in the Lincoln City Hospital, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme for a period of 11 days.

Puerperal Pyrexia. The 15 cases notified represent a Notification Rate of 6.85 per thousand total births (live and still) as compared with a National figure of 11.68. The average number of notifications received during the quinquennium 1938-42 was 18. There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis during the year.

Dysentery.—One case, of the Sonne type, was notified in the Borough of Stamford early in June.

Erysipelas.—Nineteen cases occurred in the County, representing a Notification Rate of 0.17 per thousand of the civilian population.

Acute Poliomyelitis. As in 1942, one case only was notified; there were 13 in 1941.

Influenza.—This disease began to appear throughout the Country in epidemic form towards the close of the year, and Kesteven was no exception. In view of the peculiar difficulties caused by war conditions, the County Health Department took immediate steps—at the instance of the Ministry of Health—to assist all concerned to deal with the outbreak. Medical practitioners were circularised offering the assistance of Service Medical Officers in general practice, a panel of part-time members of the Civil Nursing Reserve who were willing to assist District Nurses was prepared, a home help service to assist persons in the home and with their shopping was also organised and other arrangements of a tentative nature were made; happily it was unnecessary to make much use of these precautionary measures.

TUBERCULOSIS

Details of the new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the notice of the County Health Department during the year under review, and of the deaths from this disease are as follows: –

Age Period	New Notifications (including Supplemental Return)				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
1—5 years	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	1
5—15 ,,	—	2	11	14	—	—	1	2
15—25 ,,	15	18	4	7				
25—35 ,,	11	15	3	2	10	17	2	6
35—45 ,,	8	7	—	—				
45—55 ,,	2	3	1	2	5	1	3	—
55—65 ,,	3	1	2	—				
65 and upwards	2	3	—	—	2	1	1	—
TOTALS ..	43	49	25	27	19	19	7	9

Of the above 144 new cases, 25 (20 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) were included in the Supplemental Return to the Ministry of Health, 13 cases being transfers from other areas and information concerning 10 other cases was obtained from the Death Returns. In comparison, there were 102 new cases in 1942 (74 pulmonary and 28 non-pulmonary), 110 (76 and 34) in 1941 and 95 (53 and 42) in 1940; this apparent increase is accounted for in part by a tightening up of notification.

The 38 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 16 from other forms represent death rates of 0.33 and 0.14 per thousand of the civilian population. Comparative figures for the previous 6 years are as follows :—

	Pulmonary *No. of Deaths*	*Tuberculosis :* *Death Rate*	*Non-Pulmon.* *No. of Deaths*	*Tuberculosis :* *Death Rate*
1942.. ..	35	0.31	10	0.09
1941.. ..	36	0.32	12	0.11
1940.. ..	33	0.30	7	0.06
1939.. ..	40	0.35	11	0.10
1938.. ..	33	0.29	8	0.07
1937.. ..	60	0.53	13	0.11

The year 1943 saw the introduction of the Government's Scheme for the payment of Allowances to certain cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and details will be found below. In addition, the County Council were successful in increasing the number of reserved beds for the treatment of patients suffering, or suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Apart from these two extensions, the arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis remained as before, and the following is a summary of the services rendered during the year :—

(*a*) *Dispensaries.*—A total of 195 patients made 666 attendances at the two dispensaries (Westgate, Grantham and Lafford House, Sleaford). Patients were also seen by arrangement at the Stamford and Bourne School Clinics.

The Dispensary Registers were carefully revised during the year, and on December 31st, they contained the names of 374 definite cases—234 pulmonary (115 males and 119 females) and 140 non-pulmonary (66 males and 74 females).

(*b*) *Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.*—A total of 509 refills were given to 21 cases during the year.

(*c*) There was a large increase in the number of *X-ray Examinations* arranged—no fewer than 445 being undertaken, as compared with 250 the previous year and 156 in 1941. The work is carried out either by Dr. K. Monteith at Lincoln or at the Peterborough and District Memorial Hospital, and special screening sessions were arranged as required for the patients receiving artificial pneumothorax refills.

(*d*) *Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances, Special Payments.*—In April, 1943, the Ministry of Health issued Memorandum 266/T giving details of a scheme for the payment of Maintenance Allowances to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis only who give up remunerative employment in order to obtain early treatment. Discretionary Allowances can be paid under certain conditions to cover rents in excess of 15s. 0d., per week, Hire Purchase Instalments, Premiums on Life Assurance Policies and expenses on the education of children : Special Payments can also be made to cover reasonable travelling expenses of near relatives visiting an applicant in an institution, additional expenditure involved in

obtaining domestic help in the absence of a housewife undergoing treatment, and also reasonable expenses in the case of persons undergoing institutional treatment and who have no dependants.

Payment of the Allowances commenced in Kesteven on 3rd October, and at the end of the year 17 persons were receiving payments—16 Maintenance Allowances (including one with a Discretionary Allowance and another with a Special Payment in addition) and one a Special Payment only. The total weekly amount being dispersed to these 17 patients was £22 14s. 4d., made up of £22 1s. 8d., in Maintenance Allowances, 4s. 1d., Discretionary Allowance and 8s. 7d., in Special Payments.

It may be of interest to know that of the 16 cases receiving Maintenance Allowances, 10 were men (8 married and 2 single) and 6 single women.

(*e*) *Pathological Examinations.*—Three hundred and fifty specimens of sputum were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli by the Council's Medical Staff, and 38 were found to be positive and 312 negative. In addition, a number were sent by practitioners direct to the Ministry of Health Laboratories at Lincoln and Peterborough.

(*f*) Eleven open-air sleeping *Shelters* were out on loan during the year—one having been written off as beyond repair.

(*g*) *Extra nourishment* in the form of free milk was supplied to 19 patients at an estimated cost of £44.

(*h*) Seven hundred and twenty-three *Domiciliary Visits* were paid to the homes of tuberculous patients by the County Health Visitors.

(*i*) *Institutional Treatment.*—On 1st March, 1943, the number of beds reserved at Kelling Sanatorium, near Holt, was increased from 3 to 6, and on 1st June the reservation at Creaton Sanatorium was increased from 16 to 19 beds. The number of beds provided by the County Council for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis was therefore 37 at the end of the year—an increase of 6 over the previous year. The details are as follows :—

Creaton Sanatorium, near Northampton ..	10 males & 9 females
Kelling Sanatorium, near Holt, Norfolk ..	6 males
The Isolation Hospital, Bourne	6 males & 6 females

A total of 134 individual persons received institutional treatment under the County Scheme during 1943 (as compared with 109 in 1942 and 83 in 1941) 102 for pulmonary or suspected pulmonary tuberculosis and 32 for other forms, as under :—

	Pulmonary			*Non-Pulmonary*			*Grand*
	Male	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Total*
Creaton Sanatorium ..	23	25	48	1	—	1	49
Kelling Sanatorium ..	19	—	19	—	—	—	19
Bourne Isolation Hospital	13	21	34	—	—	—	34
Papworth Hall Colony ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Preston Hall Colony ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Branston Sanatorium ..	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
Grantham Hospital ..	6	1	7	15	13	28	35
Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Mansfield Orthopaedic Hospital	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Gringley-on-the-Hill Children's Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	66	49	115	18	14	32	147

Thirteen pulmonary cases were transferred from one institution to another during the year.

It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

VENEREAL DISEASES

As in previous years, the large majority of patients from Kesteven attended the Council's own Treatment Centre at 13a Elmer Street, Grantham, although advice and treatment may also be obtained free of cost at Lincoln, Boston, Peterborough, Ketton and Nottingham. The arrangements for combating this evil were extended during the year by the establishment of a General Practitioner Treatment Scheme to serve Sleaford and district. Three medical practitioners (Doctors S. B. and J. E. Eadham and H. A. Pim) agreed to participate, and any person seeking advice or treatment may obtain it by attending one of their surgeries during the usual hours of attendance. It is intended to introduce similar facilities to serve the Bourne area as soon as circumstances permit.

The following Table shows the number of Kesteven patients who attended at the Treatment Centres for the first time during 1943, together with the attendances made by all cases—old and new.

Treatment Centre	New Cases dealt with: Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total New Cases	Total Attendances (All Cases)
Grantham ..	9 (12)	— (—)	33 (28)	63 (31)	105 (71)	1,201 (1,105)
Lincoln ..	8 (1)	— (—)	11 (7)	22 (9)	41 (17)	282 (165)
Peterborough	3 (1)	— (—)	10 (2)	4 (4)	17 (7)	565 (282)
Ketton ..	3 (3)	— (—)	10 (4)	15 (6)	28 (13)	364 (131)
Nottingham ..	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	2 (—)	4 (—)	32 (61)
Sleaford (G.P. Scheme)	—	—	4	2	6	32
Totals ..	24 (17)	— (—)	69 (41)	108 (50)	201(108)	2,476 (1,744)

NOTE.—Numbers in brackets relate to 1942

The average number of new cases dealt with in the three pre-war years 1937-39 was 42 (9 Syphilis and 33 Gonorrhoea) and this, taken in conjunction with the figures given in the above Table, indicates that there is still a continuous rise in the incidence of Venereal Diseases in Kesteven.

In-patient treatment was provided for two cases.

In an endeavour to check the spread of the disease, the Government introduced Regulation 33B under the Defence (General) Regulations; this empowers County Councils and County Borough Councils to compel a person to undergo a medical examination and, if necessary, to receive a course of treatment on receiving two notifications that he or she is suspected of having been the source of infection in another case. Twenty such notices were received during 1943, relating to 16 persons (2 males and 14 females); dual notifications (or more) were received in respect of 2 women, but these were persuaded to attend a Treatment Centre until cured without the aid of legal proceedings.

Whilst Regulation 33B has been useful to a limited extent, it is obvious that a much wider scheme must be evolved to enable the increased incidence of Venereal Diseases to be tackled adequately throughout the Country.

Eight hundred and eleven tests (558 for the Grantham Treatment Centre, 198 for private doctors and 55 for hospitals) on specimens from persons residing in Kesteven were carried out under the special arrangements at the Staffordshire County Council Bacteriological Laboratory during 1943. In addition, 37 such tests were performed at the Peterborough and District Memorial Hospital (all for private practitioners) and 6 for treatment centres at the Holland County Council Laboratory.

CANCER

Once again the deaths from Cancer in the County were second only to Heart Disease; they numbered 208 and represent a death rate of 1.81 per thousand of the civilian population. The following comparative figures are of interest :-

Year	*No. of Deaths from Cancer*	*Death Rate per 1,000 Pop'n*
1943	208	1.81
1942	205	1.81
1941	183	1.61
1940	207	1.88
1939	204	1.78
1938	190	1.66
1937	202	1.78
1936	188	1.66

On 12th February, 1943, the first Out-patient Consultative Clinic in Kesteven was opened at the Grantham Voluntary Hospital. This Clinic, which is established as part of the Treatment Scheme set up under the Cancer Act, 1939 to serve the Geographical County of Lincolnshire, is held every two weeks; Dr. J. Z. Walker, the Lines. Joint Cancer Committee's Director of Radiotherapy, is in attendance. During the 11 months, 75 individuals (26 males and 49 females) attended, and 163 consultations were held. Five additional cases were seen by Dr. Walker at the Lincoln County Hospital, where it is hoped to establish another Consultative Clinic in the near future.

During the year under review, the Scheme was extended to provide for all forms of surgical and other treatment and certain hospitals in the Geographical County were approved for this purpose. The hospitals serving the Administrative County of Kesteven which were approved for this purpose were the Lincoln County Hospital, Grantham Voluntary Hospital and the Stamford and Rutland General Infirmary. A panel of surgeons and physicians was also drawn up and incorporated.

Eighty-four individual patients (42 of each sex) received in-patient treatment, there being 83 admissions and 75 discharges (or deaths) during the year as follows :-

	Admissions (including 4 transfers)	*Discharges and Deaths (including 4 transfers)*
Grantham Voluntary Hospital	21	19
Lincoln County Hospital	33	29
Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital	26	25
Stamford & Rutland General Infirmary ..	7	6
	87	79

Forty-three attendances were made at the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital for out-patient treatment.

SCABIES

The arrangements for treating Scabies continued as outlined in my Report for 1942. The Scheme has worked well and done much to keep this troublesome disease under control. The position concerning female nursing staff has been satisfactory, but difficulty was again experienced in the treatment of adult males—with two exceptions, it has been impossible to obtain the services of part-time male orderlies. This difficulty was particularly acute when a large number of cases were reported from some of the labour (constructional) camps in the County, but fortunately it was possible to obtain volunteers from the Civil Defence Service to help. A general survey of these camps followed, and facilities for treating Scabies were provided at most camps. Good co-operation on the part of the agents was obtained.

Apart from Scabies, secondary skin infections are treated at the Treatment Clinics together with dirty heads. The service is therefore playing its part in keeping down lice infestation.

Except for special cases, disinfestation of clothing and bedding is not carried out, whilst children who are not suffering from secondary infections are allowed to return to school after the first treatment. Re-infections have accounted for a very small number of the cases treated, and have in almost every instance been attributable to other cases in the home; as far as possible therefore contacts are treated, although the response has not been too good.

The following summary shows the the cases dealt with during the year :—

(*a*)	No. of cases referred	1,567
(*b*)	Classification of notifications :—	
	(i) True Scabies	1,144
	(ii) Scabies complicated by secondary infections	248
	(iii) Not Scabies	175
(*c*)	Cases treated under Scheme :—	
	(i) At Cleansing Centres	1,252
	(ii) At Home	121
	(iii) At Labour (Constructional) Camps	92
(*d*)	(i) Average duration of treatment	3 days
	(ii) Shortest treatment found necessary	1 day
	(iii) Longest treatment found necessary	14 days
(*e*)	No. of visits to houses made by the Cleansing Nurses	925
(*f*)	No. of contacts treated :	
	(i) At Cleansing Centre	177
	(ii) At Home	37
(*g*)	In-patients treated	13

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies.—I have again to thank Mr. G. A. Moore, Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, for his report upon the work of his Department in connection with Milk and Dairies. Extracts from this report are given below (in italics) under the appropriate headings.

(*i*) *County Laboratory.* Two hundred and ninety-seven samples of milk were tested by the Methylene Blue technique, of which 132 were failures. The Resazurin test was applied to 250 specimens, with the following results :— Category A, 164 ; Category B, 55 ; Category C, 31 —Total 250.

(*ii*) *Milk (Special Designations) Regulations*, 1936-43.—The number of licenses in force on 31st December, 1943, was—Tuberculin Tested, 4, Accredited 56 (compared with 4 and 59 at the end of the previous year). Four new Accredited licenses were issued during the year, one revoked and 6 suspended— 3 of these were later re-instated following satisfactory samples ; one licence was surrendered (removed from area).

Two hundred and thirty samples for bacteriological examination were taken during the year, of which 141 passed and 89 (or 38.7 per cent) failed the prescribed test ; this compares with 30 per cent failures in 1942. Two hundred and twenty-eight visits to farms were made.

The machinery set up in 1942 to deal with the work under these Regulations functioned well. Following upon the reporting of several cases to the special sub-committee there was, generally speaking, a noticeable improvement in production, and this has been maintained.

" *During the year the usual routine quarterly examination of all the Accredited herds in the County were carried out. The total number of cows examined was 5,247, and 6 animals showing clinical symptoms of Tuberculosis or giving Tubereulous milk were dealt with under the Tubereulosis Order. The general health of the cows remains good, but there has been an increase in the incidence of Contagious Abortion in the County during the year.*"

" *There were 5 Tuberculin Tested herds in the County during the year, all of which were Attested under the Ministry's Attested Herd Scheme. The usual statutory tests were carried out but no reactors were found.*"

(*iii*) *Milk in Schools Scheme.*—At the end of the year, 156 schools were participating in the Scheme, and one had a supply under a " free gift " arrangement ; this is an increase of 18 schools in 12 months.

The numbers and types of individual producers retailers approved, together with the schools supplied, were as follows : 4 Retailers licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk were supplying 94 (79) schools ; 14 " Accredited " producers were supplying 26 (28) schools ; 33 Producers were supplying ordinary raw milk to 37 (32) schools.

(NOTE.—Numbers in brackets relate to 1942)

Twenty-four new suppliers were approved, and 3 supplies were either discontinued or not approved owing to unsatisfactory samples or conditions ; one of the cancellations was in respect of

a firm retailing pasteurised milk to 6 schools (no less than 8 unsatisfactory samples being obtained).

One hundred and fifty-three samples were taken for bacteriological examination, of which 54 were found to be unsatisfactory.

The accepted bacteriological standard for raw school milk is the Methylene Blue and/or Category A of the Resazurin test; all milks are subjected to both these tests. For heat treated milk the pasteurised standard is adopted.

One hundred and fifty-three visits to farm premises were made.

(*iv*) *Tuberculosis in Milk.*—The scheme of sampling outlined in my Report for 1942 continued. This comprises the sampling of designated producers, school milk producers, supplies to cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis and to school camps, and the following up of animals slaughtered in Government Slaughter Houses and found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

A total of 154 samples of milk were taken for biological examination, as follows:—

I. (*a*) Samples positive to Tubercle Bacilli	5	(3.7%)
(*b*) Samples negative to Tubercle Bacilli	130	
(*c*) Samples with inconclusive results	19	
	154	
II. Number of Cows involved in I (*a*) and (*b*)	2334	

Accredited and school milk herds accounted for 113 of the 135 completed examinations.

The positive results were referred to the Divisional Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, whose action is set out below. It will be seen that as a result of these investigations, 6 cows were slaughtered as secreting Tubercle Bacilli (this represents 0.5 per cent of the total cows originally sampled). In addition, complaints were received from local sources as to the unhealthy state of 2 herds; these were taken up with the Divisional Inspector with the result that one cow from each herd was slaughtered as suffering from Tuberculosis.

"*During the year, 7 Tuberculous Milk investigations were carried out. Six of these were received from the Kesteven Public Health Department and one concerned a herd which had been removed into the district during the year from Nottinghamshire. In four of these cases the offending animal was found at the first examination, and subsequent samples of milk were negative on biological test. In 2 cases 2 visits were made before the offending cow was found, and in the remaining case cows excreting Tubercle Bacilli were found at the first and second examination of the herd. All the cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.*"

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.—Two hundred and ten notifications of cows and calves slaughtered in Government Slaughter Houses and found to be affected with Tuberculosis were received and followed up.

"*During* 1943, *a total of* 85 *suspected cases of Tuberculosis were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. On investigation,* 26 *of these cases were found to be negative. Fifty-nine cows were slaughtered under the Order during the year.*"

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. "*During the year, a routine clinical examination of all the herds producing milk for sale was carried out. In some cases,* 2 *inspections were made. A total of* 5,931 *cows were examined and* 10 *animals showing clinical symptoms of Tuberculosis or giving Tuberculous milk were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. A few cases of Mastitis and other conditions likely to affect the milk were discovered, but these conditions are comparatively rare in the County, and the health of the stock generally was very good.*"

Anthrax Order, 1938.—"*No cases of Anthrax occurred in the County during the year, although several suspected cases were dealt with.*"

(*v*) *General.* - I think it can be said that at the end of 1943 there was a general improvement in the milk supplies. With regard to non-designated producers, it is understood that the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme is resulting in improved keeping quality. In my opinion this Scheme, to be really satisfactory, needs to be more closely co-ordinated with other milk sampling schemes - for example, chemical and biological. However, for the first time a standard of keeping quality has been laid down for raw milk, and I feel that had Local Authorities been given such a standard in the past, they would have been able to do much more to improve the quality of milk. It would appear that the handicap proved too much in the long run since the inauguration of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and that in due course Local Authorities are to surrender their powers in connection with Milk and Dairies. One can only hope that the newly proposed system of control of milk production *will* result in a satisfactory supply to the Public, which after all is what ultimately matters.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The County Council administers the provisions of this Act relating to the analysis of food and drugs throughout the County, with the exception of the Borough of Grantham to whom the powers have been delegated.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analysts during 1943 was 417 (355 in 1942), the details being as follows :

Beer	2	Lard	11
Butter	17	Margarine	15
Bread	4	Meat Sausages	11
Cheese	14	Milk	242
Cocoa	7	Sugar	2
Coffee	7	Tea	6
Confectionery	2	Vinegar	5
Flour, plain	9	Whiskey	2
Flour, self-raising	5	Drugs	11
Jam	4	Other articles	41

Twenty-five samples of Milk and 3 of Vinegar were found to be adulterated; the Table on page 39 sets out the action taken in these unsatisfactory samples.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supplies.—Of the 156 rural parishes in the County, 50 are without a piped water supply. The past three years of comparative drought have had a serious effect upon supplies, and during the Autumn of 1943 many parishes suffered from inadequate and even no supplies; moreover, some of the small individual piped schemes also failed. Unfortunately, owing to the absence of connecting mains, it was not possible to reinforce these from other piped schemes (although in some cases they were relatively near) and carting had to be resorted to.

There is no doubt that in this County an extremely large problem requires tackling under this heading. Obviously, some means of a grid system supplied from one or two main sources would be the ideal solution, but this is probably impracticable owing to the high costs involved. I feel however that future schemes should be sufficiently large and have an adequate margin of safety so that there will be no likelihood of the demand in the area being greater than the supply; there should be means of linking-up schemes so that if one fails, it is possible to reinforce it from another.

Agricultural needs are considerable in an area such as Kesteven, and it is most unfortunate that in the past there has been no obligation upon Water Authorities to meet this demand. I am very pleased to say therefore that in future legislation it is proposed to remedy this defect. Water supplies play an important part in modern husbandry, but in some cases recently requests for a piped supply have had to be turned down by the Water Authority as the scheme in the area was incapable of supplying the water without prejudice to domestic supplies. Farms consume large quantities of water once a piped supply is available, and if they are to be generally supplied the consumption in the area will increase considerably.

Standpipes play a large part in piped supplies to villages at present; this is obviously better than no water at all, but it does not create the right "public health" outlook. Piped water should be available *in* the house—this of course, will again result in increased consumption.

On reviewing the future position therefore—apart from the schemes for supplying areas not already covered by piped supplies—it will be necessary to investigate the existing schemes to see whether they are adequate to meet modern requirements both from the domestic and farm points of view. There is also the problem of reinforcing one scheme with another.

It is fortunate that we have in this County an adequate supply of water on hand, and provided it is harnessed properly and not wasted by putting down unsealed bores, there should be no difficulty in this respect. The problem of unsealed bores has caused, and is still causing, considerable concern. In one area alone, which is fortunate in having a very large underground reservoir of water which can be tapped by artesian wells, the annual wastage from unsealed bores is estimated at no less than 3,922,000,000 gallons. Obviously there is a great need for legislation to prohibit such wastage.

In the early summer, it was found that all was not well with the deep water supply derived from the Lincolnshire Limestone. A number of samples were taken in the area of Sleaford and it was found that intermittent contamination was taking place, although this was not heavy. Later in the year, a survey of all water derived from the Lincolnshire Limestone was undertaken by each Local Sanitary Authority and this showed periodical contamination in a number of areas. The need for sterilisation of water supplies is obvious. The source of pollution is difficult to establish but a number of sewage effluents have been found discharging direct on to the limestone outcrop which is in direct connection with the underground water supply of the area. In the case of one considerable effluent however I am pleased to say that proposals are in hand to pipe the effluent from the water gathering ground (i.e. the limestone outcrop referred to above) and discharge it into a stream over clay subsoil. The prevention of pollution of water supplies and streams (see below) by sewage effluents will be a serious problem when *all* villages have adequate water supplies and sewage disposal schemes which must, of necessity, follow the advent of piped water.

As I have pointed out above, there is ample water in the area but it is extremely hard. Much labour and washing material could be saved if softening plants were provided at the source. It is to be hoped therefore that this item will receive attention in the future.

River Pollution. A disquieting number of unsatisfactory sewage effluents were discovered during the year, and in a number of cases the cause has been the poor media of filter beds put down during the war. In a considerable number of cases however the effluents have improved following advice and the carrying out of new works and modifications.

It is extraordinary to note that after expending considerable sums of money on the installation of modern sewage disposal plants, in many instances the day-to-day maintenance is badly neglected. With a structurally sound plant, poor operation can soon be the cause of poor effluents and this position is magnified with old and inefficient plants. On the other hand, good operation can give outstandingly improved results. I should therefore

like to see more attention paid to maintenance with sufficient supervision and labour provided following the actual installation of the plant. Wartime difficulties in finding the right man as operator are appreciated to the full, but the question is so important that it warrants very careful consideration.

The effluents from straw-pulp plants have been kept under observation during the year, and except in one case no undue pollution occurred. This isolated case is under special supervision. Initially some trouble was caused but after an arrangement was made whereby the War Agricultural Executive Committee notified the County Medical Officer of Health of all proposed new plants, the position improved, as it is now possible to make observations and suggestions for dealing with the effluent before the plant is put in.

Towards the end of the year, considerable pollution of the River Witham in the area of Bardney and below was reported. The River Witham below Lincoln has deteriorated considerably in recent years, and the whole position is to be the subject of a special survey and report in 1944.

Sewage Disposal.—With regard to the problem of providing a proper sewerage scheme for North Hykeham mentioned in my Report for 1942, I am pleased to say that the matter progressed further during the year and it is hoped that the work will be commenced as soon as possible after the war.

Proper schemes for sewage disposal in the County Area are very few indeed. A number of so-called schemes are extremely crude, and merely result in depositing the sewage sludge in dykes and streams. Indeed, sewage disposal in Kesteven might almost be termed " virgin ground " and to meet the requirements it will ultimately necessitate much work and considerable expense.

General.—An outbreak of gastro-enteritis occurred in a large constructional camp in the County. Immediate investigations were made and samples of foodstuffs taken and submitted for examination. The outbreak was of the " explosive " type and 200 out of 800 persons were affected. Generally the symptoms lasted a very short time, and the outbreak was quickly over and did not recur.

It was not possible to actually pinpoint the cause of the trouble, but fly-infestation was extremely bad in the kitchen and it is highly probable that on the day in question foodstuffs were infected by flies. Rigorous methods to abate the fly nuisance were carried out, and the position later improved.

Twenty-five school (agricultural) camps were managed by the War Agricultural Executive Committee during the summer; supervision of these camps was carried out by the County Health Department in conjunction with the Local Sanitary Authority, and any items requiring attention taken up with the Executive

Committee Organiser. The latter was most helpful throughout, and I should like to express thanks for her co-operation. Supervision of milk supplies to these camps was also carried out, and biological samples taken from each source—all with negative results.

Routine inspection of schools by the Assistant School Medical Officers and the County Sanitary Inspector continued; defects being reported to the Director of Education for attention.

Twenty general sanitary complaints were referred to the Local Sanitary Authority for action.

CIVIL DEFENCE CASUALTY SERVICES

The training of personnel, individually and collectively, progressed satisfactorily throughout the year. To test the general efficiency of this training a series of Casualty Services Exercises were organised by the Casualty Services Staff Officer under the direction of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Exercises were also held in conjunction with the Home Guard Medical Service and co-ordination between the two Services was satisfactorily accomplished.

As an expedient for facilitating the training of personnel, especially nursing staffs at First Aid Posts, in the diagnosis and subsequent treatment of casualties a method of "faking" injuries has been devised and, wherever possible, instruction is given by this means. By "faking" is meant the "making up" of a wound or injury by the application to the skin of putty coloured as required by grease paints and liquid colouring to simulate the real thing, in the same way as an actor makes up to play his part on the stage, so that the "casualty" may present a life-like representation of what would actually be found under air-raid conditions were he or she to become a casualty.

The members of the Ambulance Service throughout the County were given courses of instruction in Home Nursing and the examination results were excellent.

The number of Upgraded First Aid Points was increased by one (Colsterworth) making a total of 14 Upgraded First Aid Points and 22 other Official First Aid Points in the County.

An inspection of a number of the First Aid Points was carried out by Colonel A. N. Fraser, Assistant Regional Hospital Officer, Ministry of Health, who was satisfied with the facilities provided for the reception and treatment of casualties in an emergency.

The Ministry of Health authorised the establishment of 9 Affiliated Gas Cleansing Centres in the County and at the end of 1943, 8 were ready for use and 1 nearing completion. The Centres are situated as follows:—

Grantham :	London Road Football Ground (1)
	Blue Bull Hotel, Dysart Road and Westgate (2)
Stamford :	Civil Defence Hospital, Ryhall Road (3)
	Barnhill House, Barnhill (4)
	Broad Street (5)
	Girls' High School, St. Martin's (6)
Sleaford :	White Hart Hotel, Southgate (7)
	Red Lion Hotel, Westgate (8)
Bourne :	Bourne House, Exeter Street (9)

It was stated in my Annual Report for 1942 that the Wardens Service had undertaken the maintenance and recruitment of personnel for the Gas Cleansing Centres and Mobile Gas Cleansing Units throughout Kesteven, the County Medical Officer of Health to exercise a general supervision over these arrangements as they form part of the Casualty Services. Considerable difficulty having been encountered by the Wardens in obtaining personnel to do this work, it was necessary for the following revised arrangements to be made :—

The Wardens are to man the Centres numbered above (1) and (2) and also the Mobile Gas Cleansing Units at Grantham, Sleaford, North Hykeham and Bourne. Members of the Casualty Services are to staff the remainder of the Centres and Cleansing Units with the exception of Cleansing Centres numbered above (7) and (8), where the problem of securing personnel has not been finally settled.

The Ministry of Health supplied an additional two Mobile Gas Cleansing Units, making a total of ten vehicles which are stationed as under :—

Grantham (4)	Stamford (2)
Sleaford (1)	Bourne (2)
North Hykeham (1)	

A number of Gas Cleansing Exercises have been held in various parts of the County during the year with marked success.

At the end of 1943 there were six hospitals in the County available for the reception of Air Raid casualties, viz. :—

Rauceby R.A.F. Hospital
Military Hospital, Lincoln
Lincoln County Hospital
Grantham Hospital
Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary
Newark General Hospital

Further training of personnel attached to other Services, e.g., Wardens, Fire-guards, etc., in First Aid, progressed satisfactorily throughout the year.

Set out below is a detailed statement relating to the Casualty Services at the end of 1943 :—

FIXED FIRST AID POSTS

Town	Address
Grantham	(1) Beaconfield (2) The Hospital, Manthorpe Road
Stamford	Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary, Ryhall Road
Sleaford	Lafford House Clinic, Eastgate
Bourne	North Street School Clinic

GAS CLEANSING CENTRES

Gas Cleansing facilities are provided at all First Aid Posts, Grantham Hospital, and Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary, in addition to the Affiliated Centres previously mentioned.

MOBILE FIRST AID POSTS

Base	Stored at	Operation Station
Heavy Units :		
Grantham	Newton Street Garage	First Aid Post, Beaconfield
Stamford	Civil Defence Garage, West Road, Stamford	Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary
Sleaford	Moore's Garage 24 Jermyn Street	Civil Defence Hospital, East Road
Light Units :		
Navenby	Dr. Buchanan's Residence	
Stamford	The White House, St. Martin's	

UPGRADED FIRST AID POINTS

Point	Address
Metheringham ..	M.O's Residence
North Hykeham ..	Methodist Chapel, Moor Lane
Billingborough ..	M.O's Residence
Corby ..	Grammar School
Deeping St. James ..	Xaverian College
Market Deeping ..	M.O's Residence
Rippingale ..	Village Hall
Billinghay ..	Council School
Heckington ..	Building in grounds of M.O's Residence
Osbournby ..	Memorial Hall
Long Bennington ..	School Hall
Stamford ..	(1) Girls' High School, St. Martin's (2) St. John's Ambulance Headquarters
Colsterworth ..	" Highfield "

OFFICIAL FIRST AID POINTS

Village	Address
Bassingham ..	Mrs. Bates' House, High Street
Brant Broughton ..	Brant House
Eagle ..	The Vicarage
Heighington ..	Surgery of M.O.
Waddington ..	Methodist Chapel
Castle Bytham ..	The Recreational Hall
Folkingham ..	Greyhound Inn
Greatford ..	The Hall

Little Bytham	..	The Chestnuts
Morton	..	The School
Thurlby	..	The Green
Anwick	..	Village Hall
Cranwell Village	..	The Cottage
Martin	..	Surgery of M.O.
Ruskington	..	Surgery of M.O.
Aneaster	..	Surgery of M.O.
Barkston	..	The School
Barrowby	..	Reading Room
Caythorpe	..	"The Old House"
Great Gonerby	..	Old Manor House
Harlaxton	..	The School
Ropsley	..	Surgery of M.O.

AMBULANCES—WHOLETIME

Base	Stored at	Operation Station
Grantham	5 at Newton Street Garage 2 at Smith's Garage, 12 North Street 1 at Alexandra Road Depot	7 at Newton Street Garage 1 at Alexandra Road Depot
Stamford	3 at Civil Defence Garage, West Road 2 at Church Lads' Club, Ryhall Road	5 at Church Lads' Club, Ryhall Road
Sleaford	4 at White's Garage, Westgate 1 at Ward & Dale's, Mareham Lane 1 at Civil Defence Hospital, East Road	Civil Defence Hospital, East Road
Bourne	2 at Tuck Bros., Station Garage	Church Room, South Street
North Kesteven	2 at Lincolnshire Roadcar Garage, Bracebridge Heath 1 at Hutson's Garage, North Hykeham	2 at Lincolnshire Roadcar Garage, Bracebridge Heath 1 at Cross-o-Cliff Court, Bracebridge Heath

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

After many years of valuable work, Mrs. Cyril Greenall resigned the appointment of Honorary Secretary of the Kesteven (Lincs.) Blind Society, and the administrative arrangements were accordingly taken over by the County Council as from June, 1943. I am indebted to the Clerk of the County Council for the following information relating to the period 17th June to 31st December, 1943.

	Male	Female	Total
Number of ascertained Blind Persons in Kesteven on 17th June, 1943	97	105	202
Number of new cases certified during the six months	2	6	8
Number of cases decertified	—	1	1
Number of cases who died	3	4	7
Number of cases removed from the County	—	1	1
Number of ascertained Blind Persons on 31st December, 1943	96	105	201

Ten persons were examined by Ophthalmic Surgeons during the year, of whom 8 (2 males & 6 females) were certified as blind. The causes of blindness in these 8 cases were :—

Cataract	3
Cataract and Glaucoma	1
Cataract and Myopia	1
Old Keratitis and Glaucoma	1
Primary Optic Atrophy	1
Diabetes	1

A total of £2,244 5s. 1d., was paid out in Domiciliary Allowances during the period 28th June, 1943 to 28th December, 1943.

Miss Sandwith, the Welfare Visitor, paid 662 visits to homes during the 6 months under review.

Table I.— VITAL STATISTICS. 1943

DISTRICT	No. of Live Births			No. of Stillbirths			Deaths under 1 year of age			Infant Mortality Rate	No. of Deaths		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		M	F	Total
Bourne	42	52	94	—	1	1	2	—	2	21.28	40	41	81
Grantham	261	205	466	3	5	8	9	9	18	38.63	147	131	278
Sleaford	67	82	149	5	1	6	4	—	4	26.84	42	44	86
Stamford	99	84	183	4	2	6	4	—	4	21.85	60	63	123
Total Urban Districts ..	469	423	892	12	9	21	19	9	28	31.39	289	279	568
East Kesteven	165	152	317	5	4	9	10	4	14	44.16	88	97	185
North Kesteven	210	197	407	13	5	18	11	10	21	51.59	133	124	257
South Kesteven	116	130	246	3	2	5	8	6	14	56.91	101	85	186
West Kesteven	142	125	267	3	4	7	10	3	13	48.69	123	89	212
Total Rural Districts ..	633	604	1237	24	15	39	39	23	62	50.12	445	395	840
Total Administrative County	1102	1027	2129	36	24	60	58	32	90	42.27	734	674	1408

Table II.- SHOWING FOR EACH DISTRICT THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1943

CAUSES OF DEATH	Bourne U.D.	Grantham Borough	Sleaford U.D.	Stamford Borough	Aggregate	E. Kesteven R.D.	N. Kesteven R.D.	S. Kesteven R.D.	W. Kesteven R.D.	Aggregate	TOTALS
1. Typhoid and parat. fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	—	2	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	3	6
5. Diphtheria	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	4
6. Tub. of resp. system ..	3	7	3	6	19	4	5	4	6	19	38
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	3	4	—	1	8	2	2	3	1	8	16
8. Syphilitic diseases ..	—	2	1	1	4	—	2	1	—	3	7
9. Influenza	1	3	6	2	12	6	3	9	6	24	36
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3
11. Ac. polio-myel. and polio-enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
12. Ac. inf. encph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
13. Cancer of buc. cav. and oesoph. (M) Uterus (F) ..	1	5	1	1	8	2	5	5	3	15	23
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	5	7	4	3	19	4	5	8	4	21	40
15. Cancer of breast	—	3	—	3	6	—	4	3	1	8	14
16. Cancer of all other sites ..	6	32	4	15	57	17	20	15	22	74	131
17. Diabetes	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	3	4	7
18. Intra. Cran. vasc. lesions ..	16	38	8	8	70	25	28	19	28	100	170
19. Heart disease	22	53	21	28	124	38	66	30	51	185	309
20. Other dis. of circ. sys. ..	—	10	2	3	15	5	7	5	5	22	37
21. Bronchitis	2	11	3	7	23	16	18	17	15	66	89
22. Pneumonia	1	21	3	4	29	5	9	5	4	23	52
23. Other resp. diseases ..	—	3	—	4	7	6	4	3	2	15	22
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	4	1	4	10	2	3	—	1	6	16
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	3	4
26. Appendicitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	3
27. Other dig've diseases ..	3	5	5	4	17	13	6	7	4	30	47
28. Nephritis	1	4	4	1	10	3	4	1	4	12	22
29. Puer. and post abort. sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	5	6
31. Prem. birth	—	5	1	1	7	2	6	6	2	16	23
32. Con. mal. birth inj. infant. dis.	—	6	2	2	10	4	4	5	8	21	31
33. Suicide	1	2	1	—	4	2	—	2	—	4	8
34. Road traffic accidents ..	—	2	1	1	4	3	1	4	2	13	17
35. Other violent causes ..	4	5	1	1	11	4	4	5	4	17	28
36. All other causes	10	41	9	22	82	16	40	25	32	113	195
ALL CAUSES	81	278	86	123	568	185	257	186	212	840	1408

Table III. DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS, 1943.

(excluding Non-Civilians)

SANITARY District	Total No. notified	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Acute Poliomyelitis
Bourne U.D.	211 (46)	10		186	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Grantham M.B. ..	230 (188)	16	1	189	—	12	3	—	1	4	—	4	—
Sleaford U.D... ..	196 (47)	5	3	153	17	12	—	—	1	1		4	—
Stamford M.B. ..	275 (179)	39	1	192	29	5	2	—		4	1	2	—
Aggregate of Urban Districts	912 (460)	70	5	720	51	36	6		2	9	1	12	—
East Kesteven R.D.	232 (50)	40	2	147	32	4	—	—	—	3		3	1
North Kesteven R.D.	418 (62)	85	12	284	29	2	2	1	2	1			
South Kesteven R.D.	396 (105)	26	2	329	32	3	1	—	—	1		2	—
West Kesteven R.D.	157 (52)	19	1	119	7	5	1	—	2	1		2	—
Aggregate of R.D.'s ..	1203 (269)	170	17	879	100	14	4	1	4	6	—	7	1
Totals for whole County ..	2115 (729)	240 (142)	22 (32)	1599 (352)	151 (78)	50 (66)	10 (11)	1 (1)	6 (5)	15 (25)	1 (1)	19 (15)	1 (1)

NOTE.—Figures in brackets relate to 1942.

Table IV.—CAUSES OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS							AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS						
		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	M	289	19	9	7	14	71	169	445	39	4	7	37	96	262
	F	279	9	3	4	24	54	185	395	23	7	6	47	54	258
1. Typhoid and parat. fevers ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	M	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
6. Tuberculosis of resp. system..	M	10	1	—	—	4	3	2	9	1	—	—	6	2	—
	F	9	—	—	—	8	1	—	10	—	—	—	9	—	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	M	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	1
	F	5	—	—	1	4	—	—	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
8. Syphilitic diseases	M	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Influenza	M	6	—	—	—	1	1	4	11	1	—	—	—	3	7
	F	6	—	—	—	1	—	5	13	—	—	1	2	—	10
10. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
11. Ac. polio-myel. and polio-	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
enceph.	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Ac. inf. enceph.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buc.cav.and oesoph.	M	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	4
(M) Uterus (F)	F	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	10	—	—	—	1	5	4
14. Cancer of stomach & duoden'm	M	13	—	—	—	—	3	10	12	—	—	—	—	5	7
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
15. Cancer of breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	—	—	—	1	4	3
16. Cancer of all other sites ..	M	24	—	—	—	—	11	13	41	—	—	1	2	11	27
	F	33	—	—	—	2	10	21	33	—	—	—	2	10	21
17. Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
18. Intra. Cran. vasc. lesions ..	M	35	—	—	—	—	3	32	51	—	—	—	—	10	41
	F	35	—	—	—	—	4	31	49	—	—	—	1	10	38
19. Heart disease	M	58	—	—	—	—	13	45	96	—	—	—	3	14	79
	F	66	—	—	—	—	13	53	89	—	—	1	3	11	74
20. Other dis. of circ. sys. ..	M	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	—	—	—	1	1	7
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	—	—	—	1	—	12
21. Bronchitis	M	16	—	1	—	—	2	13	30	1	1	—	1	7	20
	F	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	36	2	1	—	2	3	28
22. Pneumonia	M	13	1	1	—	1	5	5	10	4	1	1	1	1	2
	F	16	3	1	1	—	4	7	13	6	2	—	—	1	4
23. Other resp. dis.	M	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	10	—	—	—	2	4	4
	F	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	2	1	2
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M	7	—	—	—	1	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	3	1
	F	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Other digestive diseases ..	M	9	1	—	—	1	5	2	17	3	—	—	3	7	4
	F	8	—	—	1	1	1	5	13	—	—	—	5	—	8
28. Nephritis	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	4	2
	F	7	—	—	—	1	2	4	6	—	—	—	1	3	2
29. Puer. and post abort sepsis ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ..	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
31. Prem. birth	M	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
32. Con. mal. birth inj. infant. dis.	M	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	11	9	—	—	2	—	—
33. Suicide	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	2	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Road traffic accidents ..	M	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	10	—	1	1	3	2	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
35. Other violent causes	M	6	—	2	1	2	1	—	10	—	—	1	2	3	4
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	—	1	—	—	1	5
36. All other causes	M	43	2	3	2	1	7	28	70	4	—	1	7	12	46
	F	39	1	1	—	3	7	27	43	—	—	1	6	2	34

TABLE V.—ACTION TAKEN UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 IN CASES OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES, 1943.

No. of Sample	Article	Report of Public Analyst	Action taken
B.K.138	Milk	4% Deficient fat	Vendor warned
S.K.891	Milk	32% Deficient fat	Vendor prosecuted, Fined 10/-
S.K.893	Milk	16% Deficient fat	Vendor prosecuted. Dismissed
S.K.901	Milk	7% Deficient fat	Vendor prosecuted, Fined £1
S.K.908	Milk	40% Deficient fat	Vendor prosecuted. Fined 10/-
S.K.914	Milk	3½% Deficient fat	Vendor prosecuted. Dismissed on payment of costs
B.K.3	Milk	3% Extraneous water	Vendor warned
S.K.18	Milk	25% Deficient fat	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £1
B.K.58	Milk	27% Deficient fat	Vendor prosecuted. Dismissed
B.K.59	Milk	4% Extraneous water 11% Deficient fat	Vendor warned
B.K.60	Milk	2½% Extraneous water	Vendor warned
S.K.36	Milk	11% Deficient fat	Vendor prosecuted. Dismissed
S.K.46	Milk	10% Extraneous water	Vendor prosecuted. Dismissed
A.52	Milk	10% Deficient fat	Informal sample. Followed by formal Samples A.65 & A.67
A.53	Milk	7% Deficient fat	Informal sample. Followed by formal Samples A.68 & A.69
A.54	Milk	16% Deficient fat	Informal sample. Followed by formal Sample A.70
A.55	Milk	16.66% Deficient fat	Informal sample. Warning letter to vendor. Followed by formal sample which was genuine
A.58	Milk	20% Deficient fat	Informal sample. Followed by formal Sample A.78
A.65	Milk	5% Deficient fat	Warning letter to vendor
A.67	Milk	3% Deficient fat	Warning letter to vendor
A.68	Milk	5% Deficient fat	Warning letter to vendor
A.69	Milk	4% Deficient fat	Warning letter to vendor
A.70	Milk	14% Deficient fat	Vendor prosecuted. Case dismissed
A.78	Milk	10% Deficient fat	Vendor prosecuted. Case dismissed
A.63	Vinegar	This sample is artificial vinegar, i.e., not prepared by a process of fermentation	Informal sample. Followed by formal Sample A.80
A.64	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 5%	Informal sample Followed by formal sample which was genuine
A.80	Vinegar	This ample is artificial vinegar, i.e., not prepared by a process of fermentation	Warning letter sent to vendor
A.113	Milk	16% Deficient fat	Informal sample Followed by formal sample which was genuine